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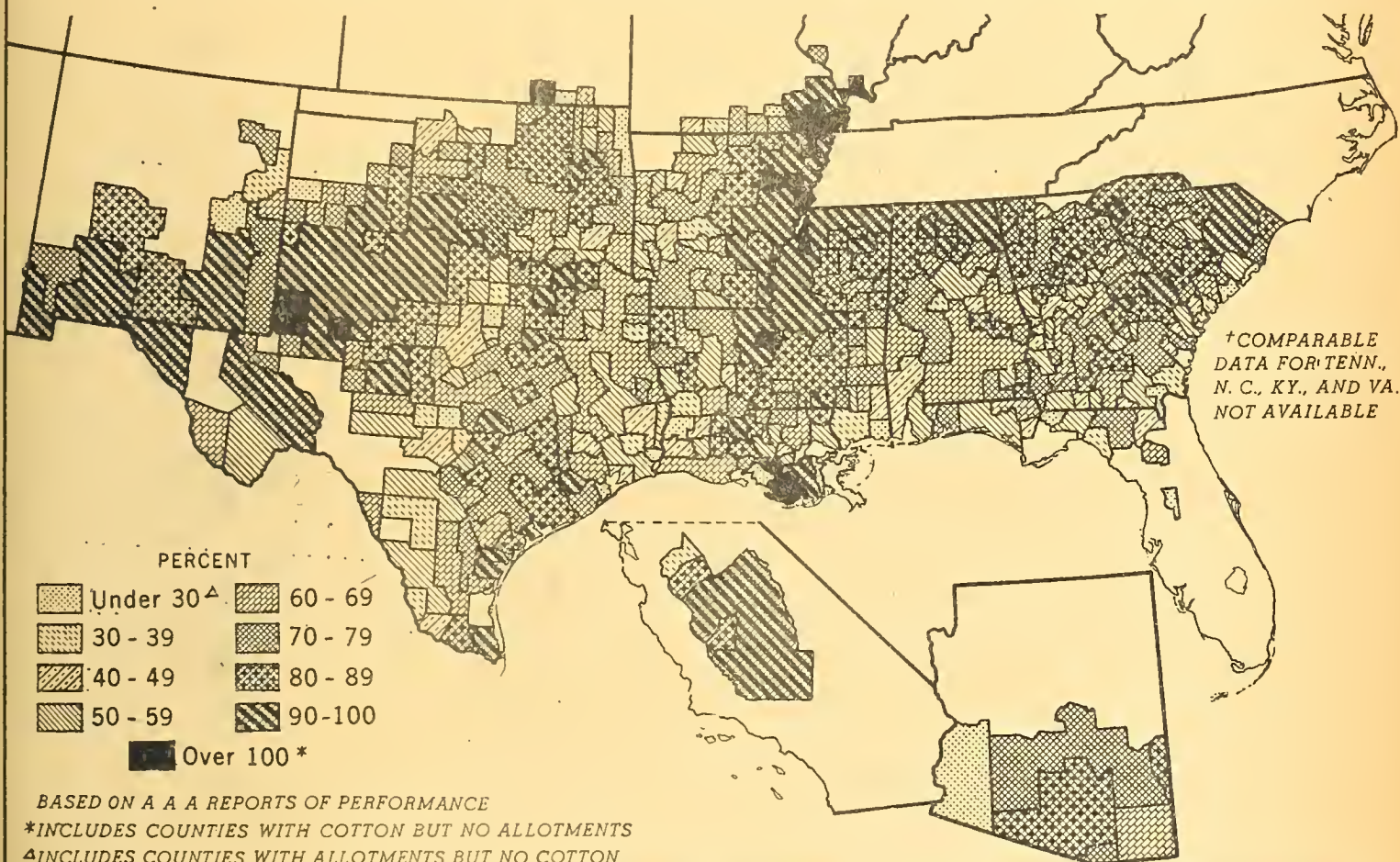
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PERCENTAGE OF ALLOTMENTS PLANTED TO COTTON, 1942[†]



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

There are wide area differences in the proportion of their acreage allotments which farmers have planted to cotton. In general, farmers who planted fairly near their allotments in 1942 are more likely to take advantage of the opportunity to overplant up to 10 percent without penalty in 1943 than are farmers who in 1942 and earlier years underplanted their allotments by considerable amounts. However, in some areas scarcity of labor and prospects for favorable returns from special war crops will tend to reduce overplanting.

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Summary

The Secretary of Agriculture's announcement, March 6, that farmers are permitted to exceed their 1943 cotton allotments by as much as 10 percent without penalty will tend to be of greatest benefit to those farmers who already have been planting fairly near their allotments. Farmers who have been planting well below their allotments will be affected very little. However, allotments have effectively limited acreage on many farms and some of these will undoubtedly increase their acreage this year as a result of the relaxation of the restrictions on plantings, despite the counteracting effect of the tighter farm labor situation and of prospects for favorable returns from special war crops.

Domestic cotton consumption totaled 878,154 running bales in February. While this is a decline from January, the consumption per working day remained virtually unchanged. In each of these months total consumption was less than a year earlier--the first months since September 1938 that this has been the case. So far this season the consumption of American-Egyptian cotton totaled 30,198 bales which is about one-fourth higher than for the corresponding period last year. Should consumption of American-Egyptian continue at this rate for the remainder of the season the total for the 12 months would be about 52,400 bales and the end of season carry-over would be about 45,000 bales or four-fifths higher than on August 1, 1942.

According to the preliminary ginnings report issued March 20, the 1942 crop totaled 12,437,883 running bales, of which 12,363,823 bales were Upland cotton, 73,139 bales American-Egyptian, and 871 bales Sea Island.

March 31, 1943

THE DOMESTIC COTTON SITUATION

Marked Area Differences in Proportion of
Allotments Planted in 1942

The map on the cover page of this issue shows, by counties, the 1942 measured acreage of cotton as a percentage of allotments in 1942. In most counties there is probably a fairly wide range in the percentage of the allotments planted by individual farmers. Nevertheless the average percentage of the allotments planted to cotton as shown in the map indicates which areas are likely to be influenced most by the recent relaxation of cotton acreage controls. Permitting farmers to exceed their allotments by as much as 10 percent without penalty will tend to have little or no significance for farmers who normally underplant their allotments. Its influence will be greatest in the case of farms on which allotments have in the past actually constituted a restraining influence on acreage.

Of course, not all farmers who planted near their allotment in 1942 will exceed their allotment in 1943. In many areas scarcity of farm labor may make it difficult if not impossible to maintain the same cotton acreage, let alone increase it. Furthermore, the prospects for favorable returns from certain other crops, also especially needed in the war, may cause some farmers to increase their production of such crops rather than cotton.

Secretary Wickard fully recognized this when he announced on March 6 that cotton allotments could be exceeded, for he urged farmers to plant their full peanut, soybean, and other war-crop goals and asked southern farmers to increase their production of feed grains. He said the 10 percent increase should enable some areas in the Cotton Belt that are better adapted to the production of cotton than to other oil crops to make a more complete contribution to the war production program. He pointed out, however, "the seed is only a byproduct of cotton production and in those areas which can grow them, we should remember that we can get more meal and more oil per acre and per hour of man-labor from peanuts and soybeans."

A further significant consequence of the fact that seed and lint are produced jointly is that farmers who strive to increase their contribution to the war production program by increasing cotton acreage should endeavor to plant varieties which produce lint of those qualities which are most useful to the war effort. As has been pointed out repeatedly, a cotton farmer makes his greatest contribution, so far as lint is concerned, by producing as high grade and long staple varieties as can be economically grown on his farm.

Daily Consumption Rate Unchanged in February

Domestic cotton consumption averaged 44,652 running bales per working day in February or practically the same as in January. However, owing to the smaller number of working days in February total consumption was only 878,154 bales compared with 915,479 bales in January. Consumption from August through February totaled 6.5 million bales, a gain of 4 percent over the corresponding period last season. So continuous has been the rise in cotton consumption that January and February were the first months since September 1938 in which consumption was less than in the corresponding month a year earlier.

Consumption of American-Egyptian Cotton
One-Fourth Higher Than in 1941-42

During the first 7 months of this season 30,198 running bales of American-Egyptian cotton were consumed by domestic mills. This represents a 25 percent increase over the consumption a year earlier. Should the daily consumption of American-Egyptian cotton continue at the 7-month average rate, the total consumption this season would be 52,400 bales compared with a 1941-42 consumption of 46,813 bales--an increase of about 12 percent. However, since production increased so sharply this season, a continuation of consumption at the above rate would give an end-of-season carry-over of American-Egyptian cotton of about 45,000 bales or four-fifths more than a year earlier.

Census Reports on 1942 Ginning Season

According to the preliminary ginnings report issued March 20, the 1942 crop totaled 12,437,883 running bales. This compares with 10,494,881 bales in 1941 and 12,297,970 bales in 1940. Ginnings of American-Egyptian cotton totaled 73,189 bales and ginnings of Sea Island cotton totaled 871 bales this season, compared with 57,929 and 3,496 bales, respectively, in 1941.

The increase in production was slightly larger than the increase in number of bales indicates, since there was an increase of 36 pounds in the average weight of the running bale. Averaging 515.4 pounds per bale, the average weight was the second highest on record, having been exceeded only in 1937 when the average weight was 519.0 pounds.

This year there were reported to be 12,433 gins of which 10,776 were active and 1,657 were idle. As in most of the other 40 years for which data are available, this represents a decrease from the preceding year in both the total number of gins and in the number of active gins. In fact, so sharp has been the decline that by 1942 the total number of gins and the number of active gins had decreased until they were less than half those in 1916.

Spot Prices Above 21 Cents During
Most of Month

The 10-market price of cotton pushed above 21 cents in late February and held there practically the entire month. The high of 21.33 reached on March 31 was the highest so far this season.

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF OIL AND MEAL PER HARVESTED ACRE
FROM PRINCIPAL OIL CROPS, BY STATES 1/

Greatest Oil Yield per Acre From Peanuts;

Greatest Meal Yield from Soybeans

Estimated potential yields of oil and meal per harvested acre of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed are shown by States and for the United States in table 2. These are gross yields, computed without allowing for seed requirements for the following year's planting or for utilization of part of the crop as food, feed, or fertilizer. The basic data for these estimates are given in table 1.

On the basis of the averages for the United States, peanuts rank highest in oil yield per acre, exceeding flaxseed by over 20 percent, soybeans by nearly 30 percent, and cottonseed by 200 percent. Soybeans produce over 2-1/2 times as much high-protein meal per acre as flaxseed or peanuts, and nearly 4-1/2 times as much as cottonseed. Combined yields of oil and meal per acre are 1,083 pounds from soybeans 541 pounds from peanuts, 510 pounds from flaxseed, and 278 pounds from cottonseed.

State-by-State comparisons show that peanuts have a higher potential yield of oil per acre than any other oil crop in all States where peanuts are grown commercially except California, where flaxseed produced on irrigated land has a high yield per acre. Soybeans have the greatest potential yield of meal per acre in all States where they are grown except Alabama. Their margin of superiority over peanuts and cottonseed is considerably less in the southern States than the margin indicated by the national averages. In most of the southern States, cottonseed yields more oil per acre than soybeans. Flaxseed also yields more oil per acre than soybeans in States where it is grown.

Qualifications Necessary in Interpreting
the Estimated Yields

Considerable variation in comparative yields usually exists between different sections of the same State. For example, in the delta section of Mississippi, which is especially well adapted to cotton, cottonseed yields more oil per acre in relation to peanuts than it does in the remainder of the State. A similar variation exists in Louisiana and Arkansas. In Missouri, cottonseed is grown only in a restricted section in the southeastern part of the State, but soybeans are distributed widely, so that a comparison of yields of oil and meal from the two crops cannot properly be made in this State. Comparative State yields of oil and meal may be misleading if used without giving consideration to sectional differences within the State.

1/ Because of the widespread interest of readers of The Cotton Situation in relative yields of oil and meal from the principal oil crops, this section and accompanying tables 1 and 2 are reproduced with minor revisions from the March 1943 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation.

For the United States as a whole about 7 percent of the yearly production of cottonseed, soybeans and flaxseed and about 6 percent of the yearly production of peanuts is needed for seed to maintain a constant acreage from year to year. For a particular crop in a particular State this percentage may be as low as 3 percent or as high as 12 percent. The correction of gross yields per acre by deducting these percentages would have only a negligible effect on the comparative yields in any given State.

In some States a substantial part of the crop is used as feed and fertilizer, for human consumption on farms where grown, or sold through commercial channels for human consumption. In Virginia and North Carolina the actual production of oil and meal per acre of peanuts picked and threshed is small because most of the peanuts are sold to the edible peanut trade. In most States outside the Corn Belt, the largest share of the soybeans harvested for beans has been sold in former years as seed for planting soybeans for hay.

The estimated yields of oil and meal from soybeans and peanuts may be too low as an indication of 1943 yields in States where these crops have not been produced in the past on a commercial scale for crushing. In these States, yields of oil and meal per acre from soybeans reflect per-acre yields of beans mainly from hay varieties, and yields from peanuts are based mostly on production of peanuts on small patches for home use. The yields in both cases may be increased if farmers undertake commercial production for crushing.

Comparative yields of oil and meal per planted acre would differ somewhat from those per harvested acre. Flaxseed acreage planted but not harvested averaged 6.4 percent of the planted acreage in 1938-42, and has been much greater in some earlier periods. Abandonment of cotton acreage is relatively slight, averaging 3.5 percent in 1938-42. Abandonment of soybean acreage cannot be measured because it is impossible to distinguish between the acreage intended to be harvested for beans but plowed under, grazed, or cut for hay as a result of unfavorable growing conditions and the acreage originally intended to be utilized in these ways. Similarly, abandonment of peanut acreage cannot be estimated because peanuts may be grazed or hogged-off either as a salvage measure or as a normal production practice.

Table 1.- Yields of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed per harvested acre, average 1938-42, and estimated yields of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed, by States, and for the United States

State	Yield per harvested acre, average 1938-42		Estimated yield of oil per 100 pounds of seed		Estimated yield of meal per 100 pounds of seed	
	Cottonseed		Flaxseed		Soybeans	
	Pounds	Seeds	Pounds	Seeds	Pounds	Seeds
N. Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	713	---	---	---	---	---
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.	926	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak. ..	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. Dak. ..	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	319	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	556	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	623	---	---	---	---	---
S. C.	529	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	403	---	---	---	---	---
Fla.	257	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	932	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	670	---	---	---	---	---
Ala.	410	---	---	---	---	---
Miss.	573	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	622	---	---	---	---	---
La.	460	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	340	---	---	---	---	---
Tex.	321	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 1. Yields of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed per harvested acre, average 1938-42 and estimated yields of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed, by States, and for the United States - Continued

State	Yield per harvested acre, average 1938-42		Estimated yield of oil per 100 pounds of seed		Estimated yield of meal per 100 pounds of seed	
	Cotton-: seed	Peanuts: beans	Flax-: seed	Soy-: beans	Cotton-: seed	Flax-: seed
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N. Mex. . .	914	4/ 725	---	---	1/ 45.1	---
Ariz. . . .	777	---	3/ 1,198	---	1/ 36	---
Wash. . . .	---	---	610	---	1/ 35	---
Oreg. . . .	---	---	554	---	35	---
Calif. . . .	1,163	4/ 1,197	1,008	---	37	---
U. S. . . .	458	741	1,140	15	46.6	---
Compiled or computed as follows:					45.0	80

Yields per harvested acre, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Yields of cottonseed are calculated from

yields of lint cotton at the ratio of 65 pounds of seed to 35 pounds of lint. Estimated yields of oil and meal per 100 pounds of seed -

Cottonseed oil and meal, average in crop years 1936-40, Bureau of the Census.

Peanut oil and meal, from records of crushings of diversion peanuts of the 1940 crop, Food Distribution Administration. Diversion peanuts constituted 96 percent of the farmers' stock peanuts crushed from the 1940 crop. Similar data for other recent years not available. Yields vary somewhat by season, depending on the condition of peanuts and the proportion of the different types crushed. Yields calculated from data on crushings of farmers' stock peanuts, disappearance of oilstock shelled peanuts, and output of peanut oil are not satisfactory as some of the oilstock shelled peanuts are used for purposes other than crushing.

Soybean oil, derived from unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census on crushings and oil production in calendar year 1941. The figure for the United States in that year is slightly under the 1938-42 average. Similar data, by States, for other recent years not available.

Soybean meal, estimated by assuming that 100 pounds of beans will yield 95 pounds of oil and meal.

Linseed oil, derived from unpublished data of the Bureau of the Census on crushings of flaxseed and production of linseed oil in the calendar year 1941. The indicated United States average does not cover oil produced in New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania.

Linseed meal, estimated by assuming that 100 pounds of flaxseed will yield 98 pounds of oil and meal. 1/ Estimated on basis of yields in other States in the same area. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ Based on the 1939 Census of Agriculture. 5/ Peanuts are not crushed in California. A 30-percent yield of oil can be assumed from the Spanish type grown there. Meal yields could be varied to meet local needs. It is assumed here that the high yields characteristic of Texas would be obtained.

Table 2.- Potential yields of oil and meal per harvested acre from cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed, by States, and for the United States

State	Oil				Meal			
	Cottonseed:	Peanuts:	Soybeans:	Flaxseed:	Cottonseed:	Peanuts:	Soybeans:	Flaxseed:
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N. Y.	---	---	123	---	---	---	710	---
N. J.	---	---	119	---	---	---	748	---
Pa.	---	---	126	---	---	---	797	---
Ohio	---	---	163	---	---	---	972	---
Ind.	---	---	173	---	---	---	853	---
Ill.	114	---	194	267	307	---	1,032	502
Mich.	---	---	142	131	---	---	758	340
Wis.	---	---	130	215	---	---	753	405
Minn.	---	---	119	194	---	---	748	365
Iowa	---	---	179	227	---	---	955	448
Mo.	148	---	110	125	398	---	637	270
N. Dak. ...	---	---	---	112	---	---	---	211
S. Dak. ...	---	---	109	171	---	---	632	323
Nebr.	---	---	101	161	---	---	583	317
Kans.	45	---	100	140	153	---	533	288
Del.	---	---	105	---	---	---	664	---
Md.	---	---	108	---	---	---	684	---
Va.	89	291	102	---	256	486	707	---
W. Va.	---	---	105	---	---	---	608	---
N. C.	100	296	83	---	289	494	573	---
S. C.	85	189	50	---	251	271	349	---
Ga.	65	213	45	---	176	305	314	---
Fla.	41	199	---	---	113	285	---	---
Ky.	149	---	122	---	401	---	602	---
Tenn.	106	176	72	---	287	294	453	---
Ala.	64	209	45	---	178	300	285	---
Miss.	96	141	82	---	245	202	517	---
Ark.	99	117	96	---	270	211	667	---
La.	74	116	77	---	201	210	653	---
Okla.	49	160	53	132	162	288	364	273
Tex.	48	144	60	141	152	259	418	353
Mont.	---	---	---	114	---	---	---	215
Idaho	---	---	---	178	---	---	---	321
N. Mex. ...	146	213	---	---	411	392	---	---
Ariz.	121	---	---	431	350	---	---	743
Wash.	---	---	---	214	---	---	---	384
Oreg.	---	---	---	194	---	---	---	349
Calif.	192	359	---	373	542	646	---	615
U. S.	72	215	171	177	206	326	912	333

Computed from data in table 1.

Table 3.- STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1942		1943		Pct. of year ago 1/
		Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Prices:						
Middling 15/16-inch, 10 markets ..	Cent	19.23	19.67	20.44	20.71	108
Farm, United States	Cent	17.80	19.55	19.74	19.68	111
Parity	Cent	18.23	19.34	19.59	19.84	109
Farm, percentage of parity	Percent	98	101	101	99	101
Premium of 1-1/8-inch over basis 2/						
Memphis	Point	362	490	450	438	121
Carolina "B" mill area	Point	559	670	662	662	116
New England mill area	Point	594	688	688	679	114
American-Egyptian, farm, Arizona :	Cent	38.5	43.5	44.3	43.5	113
SxP, New England mill points 3/ ..	Cent	42.65	47.88	47.20	47.30	111
Cloth, 17 constructions	Cent	39.59	40.62	40.62	40.62	103
Mill margin (17 constructions) ..	Cent	19.32	21.08	20.32	20.05	104
Cottonseed, farm price	Dollar	45.04	44.72	44.34	44.88	100
Cottonseed, parity	Dollar	33.15	35.18	35.63	36.08	109
Cottonseed, farm, pct. of parity :	Percent	136	127	124	124	91
Consumption:						
All kinds during month, total	1,000 bales	892.3	935.5	915.5	878.2	98
All kinds cumulative, total	1,000 bales	6,283	4,712	5,628	6,506	104
All kinds per day, total	Bale	45,370	42,523	44,658	44,652	98
All kinds, annual rate	Million bales	11.7	10.8	11.4	11.4	97
American-Egyptian cotton, total ..	Bale	4,667	4,602	3,927	4,050	87
American-Egyptian, cumulative	Bale	24,147	22,221	26,148	30,193	125
Foreign cotton, total	Bale	16,409	14,063	14,058	13,594	83
Foreign cotton, cumulative	Bale	111,889	77,485	91,543	105,137	94
Spindle activity:						
Spindles in place	Thousand	24,028	23,846	23,759	23,559	98
Active spindles	Thousand	23,088	22,887	22,890	22,859	99
Percentage active	Percent	96.1	96.0	96.3	97.0	101
Hours operated, total	Million	10,478	10,734	10,820	10,246	98
Hours per spindle in operation ..	Hour	454	469	473	448	99
Hours per day 4/	Hour	16.2	15.1	15.3	16.0	99
Stocks, end of month:						
Consuming establishments	1,000 bales	2,582	2,567	2,507	2,529	98
Public storage and compresses	1,000 bales	12,212	13,576	13,069	12,374	101
Total 5/	1,000 bales	14,794	16,143	15,576	14,903	101
Egyptian cotton, total 5/	Bale	48,834	55,220	46,455	46,202	95
American-Egyptian cotton, total 5/	Bale	40,616	40,990	46,612	44,648	110
Index numbers:						
Cotton consumption	1935-39 = 100:	174	163	171	171	98
Spindle activity 6/	Percent	136.3	127.9	138.8	135.9	100
Prices paid, interest, and taxes :	1910-14 = 100:	147	156	153	160	109
Industrial production	1935-39 = 100:	171	197	199	203	119
Wholesale prices	1910-14 = 100:	141	147	149	150	106

Compiled from official sources. 1/ Applies to last month for which data are available. 2/ Premiums for Middling 1-1/8 inch based on near active month futures at New York. 3/ SxP, No. 2, 1-1/2 inch, New England mill points. 4/ Total hours per spindle in operation divided by number of days in calendar month. 5/ Includes only stocks in mills and public storage and at compresses. 6/ Based on 5-day 80-hour per week operation.

Table 4.- Cotton, Upland: Data on quality of ginnings, by grade and staple districts, 1941 and 1942

State and district	: Distribution by staple length groups 1/				: Average staple length				: Grade index: Rough preparation:				: Tenderable on futures	
	: Short		: Medium		: Long		: (1"-1-3/32")		: (1-1/8" and over)		: 1941		: 1942	
	: 1941	: 1942	: 1941	: 1942	: 1941	: 1942	: 1941	: 1942	: 1941	: 1942	: 1941	: 1942	: 1941	: 1942
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
La. 1	41.8	56.0	58.2	43.9	3/	0.1	31.5	31.1	97.7	7.4	89.5			
La. 2	47.0	65.3	53.0	34.6	3/	.1	31.4	30.9	97.7	11.6	86.2			
La. 3	55.8	86.9	44.2	13.1	3/	.0	31.2	30.0	94.2	27.2	64.9			
State	45.9	64.2	54.1	35.7	3/	.1	31.4	30.8	97.8	12.1	84.3			
Ark. 1	57.4	40.4	42.5	59.1	0.1	.5	31.0	31.7	97.9	4.4	92.3			
Ark. 2	11.0	9.0	81.3	82.1	7.7	8.9	33.3	33.6	94.2	2.7	85.1			
Ark. 3	25.9	18.8	72.7	78.8	1.4	2.4	32.2	32.7	97.8	4.3	94.8			
Ark. 4	3.9	8.3	81.8	78.8	14.3	12.9	33.9	33.7	97.7	3.3	93.3			
State	15.3	12.9	76.7	78.7	8.0	8.4	33.1	33.3	95.1	3.2	88.9			
Ta. 1	34.6	33.6	65.3	66.4	.1	3/	31.8	31.8	97.3	15.3	79.1			
Ta. 2	55.5	69.7	44.1	30.1	.4	.2	31.1	30.7	94.1	23.2	69.5			
Ta. 3	47.4	64.7	51.4	35.3	1.2	3/	31.5	30.8	94.7	22.6	70.0			
State	43.3	49.1	56.3	50.8	.4	3/	31.5	31.3	97.0	18.8	74.8			
La. 1	11.9	19.8	87.9	79.4	.2	.7	32.6	32.2	95.1	17.4	79.6			
La. 2	58.6	70.0	41.4	29.9	.0	.1	31.0	30.4	97.9	18.6	79.4			
La. 3	2.9	13.2	94.0	81.1	3.1	5.6	33.4	33.0	97.1	16.2	83.3			
La. 4	4.7	12.1	95.2	87.8	.1	.1	33.2	32.6	95.6	40.9	57.7			
State	10.5	20.6	88.0	76.8	1.5	2.6	33.0	32.4	95.3	22.5	76.0			
Miss. 1	0.8	0.5	51.1	68.3	48.1	31.2	35.7	35.0	97.4	5.8	93.7			
Miss. 2	14.3	15.9	82.1	79.7	3.6	4.4	32.8	32.9	99.5	2.8	95.0			
Miss. 3	11.3	7.9	87.2	89.1	1.5	3.0	32.9	32.9	97.9	13.7	86.1			
Miss. 4	10.7	8.4	87.8	89.3	1.5	2.3	33.1	32.9	95.9	21.2	76.8			
State	5.5	5.5	64.4	75.6	30.1	18.9	34.6	34.1	96.8	8.0	91.0			
N. C. 1	14.5	25.7	76.5	57.1	9.0	17.2	33.2	33.3	97.3	10.2	87.8			
N. C. 2	3.7	34.2	96.0	64.8	.3	1.0	33.2	32.0	91.3	6.6	83.4			
N. C. 3	5.8	32.2	93.7	67.0	.5	.7	32.9	32.0	94.6	7.3	90.4			
State	7.6	31.3	89.3	63.1	3.1	5.6	33.1	32.4	97.9	7.8	86.5			
S. C. 1	11.1	10.1	88.4	86.4	.5	3.4	32.8	32.9	95.9	15.1	80.8			
S. C. 2	6.6	15.7	77.3	69.1	16.1	15.2	33.7	33.3	94.7	16.4	80.5			
S. C. 3	12.1	21.1	87.4	77.9	.5	1.0	32.8	32.5	95.7	20.7	75.4			
State	9.9	14.4	84.9	78.6	5.2	6.9	33.1	33.0	97.1	16.8	79.5			

Table 4.- Cotton, Upland: Data on quality of ginnings, by grade and staple districts, 1941 and 1942 -Continued

State and district	Distribution by staple length groups 1/				Average staple length		Grade index: Rough preparation:		Tenderable on futures	
	Short : (under 1")		Medium : (1"-1-3/32")		Long : (1-1/8" and over)		:		:	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oklahoma 1	79.2	69.6	20.8	29.6	29.5	29.8	87.6	3.5		53.4
2	63.2	52.4	36.7	47.0	30.8	31.3	93.6	3.9		81.8
3	66.3	72.5	33.5	27.4	30.5	30.1	92.0	2.4		70.3
State 1	71.4	65.9	28.5	33.5	30.2	30.2	86.8	3.3	55.9	63.5
Tennessee 1	29.2	18.2	70.1	78.3	31.9	32.7	96.4	2.8		84.3
2	41.7	42.9	57.6	52.7	31.5	31.8	96.6	5.3		85.3
State 1	30.4	21.2	69.0	75.2	31.8	32.6	97.2	3.1	88.0	84.4
Texas 1	97.4	98.2	2.6	1.6	27.6	27.7	90.1	5.4		46.5
2	93.5	94.6	6.5	5.3	28.9	28.4	90.8	3.4		58.9
3	97.2	97.7	2.8	2.3	29.3	28.1	92.9	2.1		61.8
4	85.1	88.0	14.9	11.7	30.5	29.9	96.4	4.6		87.5
5	72.1	74.9	27.3	24.8	30.7	30.3	95.8	10.9		79.3
6	2.3	4.5	46.6	32.2	35.2	35.3	98.9	2.9		74.4
7	84.6	94.7	15.4	5.3	30.4	29.6	95.7	8.2		84.0
8	53.5	45.9	46.5	54.0	31.3	31.4	91.1	9.2		78.0
9	27.8	37.6	72.0	62.1	32.0	32.0	92.4	11.6		75.3
10	33.9	39.9	66.1	60.1	31.9	31.6	92.5	5.4		85.3
State 1	81.4	81.7	17.2	16.5	29.7	29.4	90.3	6.5	64.2	68.0
Arizona	20.9	12.3	78.6	85.7	32.3	33.0	95.4	0.7	39.8	58.4
California	18.6	3.0	70.4	91.8	33.4	34.4	92.8	2.0	59.8	60.0
Florida	34.9	43.6	53.8	43.7	33.0	32.9	97.8	17.9	78.3	45.5
Missouri	5.6	8.2	92.8	87.4	33.0	33.3	93.8	2.5	87.0	80.4
New Mexico	12.3	7.2	34.1	44.5	34.5	34.8	95.2	1.3	48.6	63.6
Virginia	3.2	17.9	95.6	79.8	33.4	32.6	96.0	6.9	92.8	64.6
Other 4/	22.3	5/	76.8	5/	32.4	5/	95.3	2.8	90.1	5/
United States	37.7	38.6	55.5	55.4	31.98	31.9	94.1	95.0	77.3	79.9

Compiled from records and reports of the Cotton and Fiber Branch of Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Summation of the percentages in each staple length included in the group. Since the data released were rounded to the nearest tenth there are some instances where the total percentages do not add to 100. 2/ Based on reports as of March 20, 1943. 3/ Less than 0.05. 4/ Kentucky and Illinois. 5/ Not available.

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